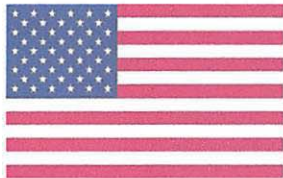




Leonitus Jabir Bey [Pro Se]

(Querentis / Plaintiff / Movant)

v.



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, THE CITY OF
LOWELL, William Samaras, Raymond Kelly Richardson, Charles Duane
Baker Jr., Stacey J. Fortes, David Allen Pender, Peter J. Koutoujian, et alia

(Defendants – Joint Tort-Feasors and Several Liability)

COMMON LAW COURTESY

In the event that the Court finds that this complaint is not legible or concise with international, constitutional and the common law, we are requesting that the Court notify the movant of such finding, along with reference to the issues presented in this affidavit, as well as give the movant the opportunity to file this Complaint after the appropriate amendments are made.

Tort Claim

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

Jurisdiction of this court is invoked over the defendants pursuant to United States Codes Title 18 § 1091(e) and Title 28 § 1332;

(a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between—

(1) citizens of different States;

(2) citizens of a State and citizens or subjects of a foreign state, except that the district courts shall not have original jurisdiction under this subsection of an action between citizens of a State and citizens or subjects of a foreign state who are lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States and are domiciled in the same State;

(3) citizens of different States and in which citizens or subjects of a foreign state are additional parties; and

(4) a foreign state, defined in section 1603(a) of this title, as plaintiff and citizens of a State or of different States.

And;

Article III clause 2 of the American Constitution of 1791;

Section 1.

The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2.

*The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;--to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;--to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;--to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;--to controversies **between two or more states;--between a state and citizens of another state;--between citizens of different states;--**between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and **foreign states, citizens or subjects.***

*In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and **consuls**, and those in which a state shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.*

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

JURY TRIAL

Movants are respectfully demanding a trial by jury and not a bench trial, consisting of jurists of both Moors and citizens of the United States, pursuant to the bill of rights and in accord with international law. This demand is being made in order to address specific articles violated in the treaty by an impartial jury, consisting of citizens from both nations.

LIABILITY OF DEFENDANTS

Below is the certified mail receipt and domestic return receipts from the United States Post Office of officials from the United States, who have received official notice of the Moorish Consulates existence and the certified mail receipt numbers that they and / or their agents have signed for;

- 1) Donald Trump – PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Certified Mail numbers: Domestic Receipt numbers: 9505 5127 5211 8158 2581 92. Notified on 6/11/2018.
- 2) Richard Michael Pompeo – THE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES. Certified Mail numbers: Domestic Receipt numbers: 9505 5127 5211 8158 2581 92. Notified on 6/11/2018.
- 3) Jefferson B Sessions – THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL. Notified on 6/11/2018.
- 4) John Roberts – CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREMEM COURT. Notified on 6/11/2018. *Et alia*

These notifications are for the publics review on:

<https://storage.googleapis.com/wzukusers/user-32092105/documents/5bc6b274e81d9XuLZmVh/Notice%20of%20Moorish%20American%20Consulate%20and%20Orders.pdf>

The aforementioned ‘State Officials’ are in direct violation of Nature’s God and Nature’s Law along with Article III and VI of the Constitution for the united States of America; to include violations of the International Peace Treaty between the Moors of North America (North West Africa) and the United States of America, 1786-1787 (The Barbry Treaties).

RELIEF / REMEDY / RECOURSE / SETTLEMENT SOUGHT

Pursuant to Federal Law 28 U.S. Code § 2672 and 18 U.S. Code § 1091, we will accept as settlement / remedy / recourse / reparation, \$9,000,000, in cash/legal tender, as remedy for the result of the tort and acts of genocide perpetrated against the Moors.

INJURY

For violating the Moorish American national, Leonitus Jabir Bey, on 01/22/2019 at approximately 1813hrs. On this day Leonitus Bey was traveling on school street and was unlawfully pulled over by Lowell Police. Leonitus then informed the agents of Lowell that he was a Moorish American and handed him his nationality documents.

Leonitus Jabir Bey was then processed under the name LEON CAMPBELL in order for your courts to defraud him and claim jurisdiction over his body (Personam Jurisdiction). See **Exhibits A1 – A16**

18 U.S. Code § 1091(e) - Genocide

(a)BASIC OFFENSE. —*Whoever, whether in time of peace or in time of war and with the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in substantial part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group as such—*

- (1) kills members of that group;*
 - (2) causes serious bodily injury to members of that group;*
 - (3) causes the permanent impairment of the mental faculties of members of the group through drugs, torture, or similar techniques;*
 - (4) subjects the group to conditions of life that are intended to cause the physical destruction of the group in whole or in part;*
 - (5) imposes measures intended to prevent births within the group; or*
 - (6) transfers by force children of the group to another group;*
- shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).*

(b)PUNISHMENT FOR BASIC OFFENSE. —*The punishment for an offense under subsection (a) is—*

- (1) in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(1), where death results, by death or imprisonment for life and a fine of not more than \$1,000,000, or both; and*
- (2) a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both, in any other case.*

(c)INCITEMENT OFFENSE. — *Whoever directly and publicly incites another to violate subsection (a) shall be fined not more than \$500,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.*

(d)ATTEMPT AND CONSPIRACY. — *Any person who attempts or conspires to commit an offense under this section shall be punished in the same manner as a person who completes the offense.*

(e)JURISDICTION. —*There is jurisdiction over the offenses described in subsections (a), (c), and (d) if—*

- (1) the offense is committed in whole or in part within the United States; or*
- (2) regardless of where the offense is committed, the alleged offender is—*

(A) *a national of the United States (as that term is defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101));*

(B) *an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States (as that term is defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101));*

(C) a stateless person whose habitual residence is in the United States; or

(D) present in the United States.

(f) NO APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN LIMITATIONS.—

Notwithstanding section 3282, in the case of an offense under this section, an indictment may be found, or information instituted, at any time without limitation.

SUPPORTIVE CLAIM OF LIABILITY OF DEFENDANTS

It becomes clear to any reasoning mind after reading that attached Exhibits that the acts of the various City and State agents fall within the definition of genocide. It is clear that all free national beings have the right to travel and a right which is free and open to all is not subject to a license nor tax. Yet the agents mentioned in the Exhibits clearly displayed a blatant disregard to all persons natural rights and by targeting one Moorish American it in deed subjects our group to conditions of life that are intended to cause the physical destruction of our nation in whole or in part.

The aforementioned persons placed on notice have all taken an oath or have a certificate of engagement to support and defend the constitution. Based on the Exhibits referenced it is clear that the aforementioned persons are in direct violation of both state and federal constitutions.

All persons in government are official trustees, charged with the duties of serving the public and securing rights. The Constitution for the United States of America and its '*Republican form of government*' is a contract to promise the safeguard of all Birth rights, inalienable rights, and unalienable rights; Which is in fact, governments duty to mankind, as chartered in the;

Declaration of Independence

"...the Laws of Nature and of Natures God..."

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,"

All persons in government or otherwise acting as government officials, must take a sworn or affirmed oath to support and defend both the State and Federal Constitution for the United States of America per **Article (6) VI Clause 3.**

The Constitution for the United States of America

Article VI (Article 6 - Prior Debts, National Supremacy, Oaths of Office)

3. *"The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution;"*

Massachusetts Constitution

Chapter III. JUDICIARY POWER.

Article I.

The tenure, that all commission officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

Chapter VI, OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; INCOMPATIBILITY OF AND EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES; PECUNIARY QUALIFICATIONS; COMMISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABEAS CORPUS;

THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

Article I.

[Any person chosen governor, lieutenant governor, councilor, senator or representative, and accepting the trust, shall before he proceeds to execute the duties of his place or office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.--

"I, A. B., do declare, that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seized and possessed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected."

And the governor, lieutenant governor, and councilors shall make and subscribe the said declaration, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution, and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being.]

And every person chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under the government, shall, before he enters on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration, and oaths or affirmations, viz.--

["I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify and declare, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign and independent state; and I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever: and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain, (as the case may be) and every other foreign power whatsoever: and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this commonwealth, except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States: and I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation; and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptance of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever -- So help me, God."]

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as: according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of this commonwealth -- So help me, God."

Provided always, that when any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oath[s], he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, and subscribe the same, omitting the words ["I do swear," "and abjure," "oath or," "and abjuration" in the first oath; and in the second oath, the words] "swear and," and [in each of them] the words "So help me, God;" subjoining instead thereof, "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury." [See Amendments, Art. VI.]

And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant governor, and councilors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being: and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature. [See Amendments, Arts. VI and VII.]

It is in violation of the oath taken by all public official's, as well as a violation of ethical conduct for any person in government upon notification of a violation or the attempted violation of a constitutionally secured right by other members in or otherwise acting as government. In harmony with the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God, a reference from;

The Holy Koran of the Moorish Holy Temple of Science Circle 7

Chapter III – The Unity of Life

2. "No man lives unto himself, for every living thing is bound by cords to every other living thing."

All living beings are connected; as long as one natural person's birth rights are being violated and no remedy or recourse is warranted from those whom hold the official seats of government, it

stands as ‘Prima facia evidence’ that those elected officials are in breach of their fiduciary duties and not adhering to the highest ethical standards to which mankind should expect of persons holding those honorable positions, as supported by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Constitution expressing religious freedom as well as other articles in said constitution supporting the moral conduct of elected officials.

PART THE FIRST

A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Article I.

All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Article II.

It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons to worship the Supreme Being, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship

It is the duty of all persons holding seats in the Executive branch of government to enforce law and they have failed. Not only this, but, if the agents of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS and CITY OF LOWELL would have abided by their own laws, the Moorish nation would not have sustained an injury due to the negligence of the agents of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Leonitus Bey clearly stated to the agents of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, both State level and Municipal, that they were Moorish and not citizens of Massachusetts, therefore presenting the issue of diversity and all subsequent actions could have been avoided if your government, i.e. the officials of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS e.g. Charles Duane Baker Jr. enforced the law and abided by the Constitution and Treaty by notifying Federal Officials that one of their citizens has or had an issue with a Moor and subsequently notifying a Consul of the Moorish national government. **See Exhibit A4.**

It is evident in the Mayor of the City of Chicago Rahm Emanuel’s proclamation dated December 22, 2011, that Moors, also known as Moorish Americans, are ipso facto and ipso jure the aboriginal (jus sanguine) and indigenous (jus soli) peoples of North America and cannot be citizens of any of the Colonial States of the Union known as ‘The United States’ nor any of the individual states, thus the issue of diversity is primal and the laws of the said states do not apply to us (see *Dread Scott v. Sandford*). The only laws that apply are, nature’s law, the treaty of 1786-1787, the common-law and international law principles of the constitution for the United States of America. These facts can also be found in the journals of the State of South Carolina, where a group of Moors placed their status on the record that they are not to be held to the Negro Law, i.e. Moors branded as blacks and subjects to the Colonial States, but were to be protected under the Treaty of 1786 i.e. under protection of the Sultan of Morocco.

It is demanded that this court requests a certified copy of the aforementioned proclamation from the City of Chicago to be presented for the record, as a request for this document was made by Jamhal Talib Abdullah Bey on October 16 2018, (see

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ui6XRGjydNI&t=1018s> (36 minute mark) and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ML1VZc2ePfY&t=571s>), whereby the clerk alleged that they did not have them on file. What is not displayed on camera is that one of Rahm Emmanuel's secretaries from his office informed us that they will no longer be creating certified copies of the document, which conforms its existence and their refusal to give it to us because of its implications and the information expressed contained therein. A copy of the journal entry from the State of Carolina regarding the Sundry Free Moors act of 1790 can be requested as well if needed. These documents will prove that the officials of your Colonial Union, both state and federal, know that we are not citizens of your states and know that we are the aboriginal people of the Americas and any issues of law between our nationals or citizens and yours, the issues are to be litigated in Consular Court. If needed, a certified copy from the South Carolina Archives and History department can be requested and they can be contacted at 803-896-6196. Journal entry from the South Carolina House of Representatives, from 1789 – 1790: Page 363 to page 374.

If the officials of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTE show a blatant disregard to Federal, State and International Law in regard to Leonitus Bey mentioned in this affidavit, then where does that leave the rest of the Moors? It leaves us in fear that we will not be dealt with honorably, fairly and equitably as prescribed by international law and declared in the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, as well as secured within the Constitution and the Treaty between our two Nation-States. We are left not knowing the future of our prosperity, especially under the forced commercial control and jurisdiction of the States whom have no jurisdiction in our affairs.

SUPPORTIVE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEMAND OF REMEDY / SETTLEMENT

If the agents of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would have abided by their own laws and the constitution for the United States as stated in their oath / affirmation / certificate of engagement, Leonitus Jabir Bey would not have been unlawfully arrested and his property would not have been taken, which is prima facia evidence that his right to due process of law has been violated. It is demanded that Leonitus Jabir Bey be compensated pursuant to 18 U.S. Code § 1091 (a)(4). Because he not only had to trade for his own property, but he was threatened by the agents of Lowell to be held there unlawfully for an indefinite amount of time. Which would have left his two children without a father. He would have also suffered injury to his character and reputation within his own community if found guilty of the alleged charges being brought against him.

Leonitus Jabir Bey, not being a citizen of Massachusetts falls within Massachusetts General Law Part I title XIV, chapter 90 section 3, clearly stating that a nonresident may operate his or her automobile without registration or licensing from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, so long as the automobile is registered with his home state or country. See **Exhibits A4, A5, A6, and A7.**

Massachusetts General Laws, Part I, Title XIV, Chapter 90 Section 3: Operation of motor vehicles owned by non-residents; liability insurance; vehicles used in connection with place of business; suspension or revocation of right to operate vehicle; registration

a motor vehicle or trailer owned by a non-resident who has complied with the laws relative to motor vehicles and trailers, and the registration and operation thereof, of the state or country of registration, may be operated on the ways of this commonwealth without registration under this chapter, to the extent, as to length of time of operation

and otherwise, that, as finally determined by the registrar, the state or country of registration grants substantially similar privileges in the case of motor vehicles...

All of the Defendants are in violation of Article VI, article 1 Section 8 and 10 of the American Constitution and Article 17, 20, 21, and 22 of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce also known as the Treaty of Peace and Friendship also known as The Barbary Treaties of 1786-1816. Thus, liable pursuant to the definition of a Tort.

A “Tort” is a *civil* or *criminal* suit that results from an individual’s failure to act where there is a lawful, legal or moral obligation to do so. When that failure to act injures another, it is called a “Tort”. An injury related to Torts is any personal physical or mental anguish and or any physical injury (damage) to any personal property or real estate.

As defined in Henry Campbell Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Edition:

TORT (from Lat. torquere, to twist, tortus, twisted, wrested aside). *A private or civil wrong or injury. A violation of a duty imposed by general law or otherwise upon all persons occupying the relation to each other which is involved in a given transaction.* Coleman v. California Yearly Meeting of Friends Church, 27 Cal.App.2d 579, 81 P.2d 469, 470.

There -must always be a violation of some duty owing to plaintiff, and generally such duty must arise by operation of law and not by mere agreement of the parties. Diver v. Miller, Del.Super., 148 A. 291, 293.

Three elements of every tort action are: Existence of legal duty from defendant to plaintiff, breach of duty, and damage as proximate result. City of Mobile v. McClure, 221 Ala. 51, 127 So. 832, 835.

RELEVANT SUPPORTING CASE LAW, STARE DECISIS AND RES JUDICATA

Every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowmen without his consent. CRUDEN v. NEALE 2N.C. (1796) 2 SE 70.

Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak, or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading... we cannot condone this shocking behavior ... This sort of deception will not be tolerated and if this is routine it should be corrected immediately. U.S. v. Tweel, 550 F.2d 297, 299. See also U.S. v. Prudden, 424, F.2d 1021, 1032; Carmine v. Bowen, 64 A. 932.

An instrument is deemed in law filed at the time it is delivered to the clerk, regardless of whatever the instrument is “file-marked”. Biffle v. Morton Rubber., Inc., 785 S.W. 2d 143, 144 (tex.1990).

Uncontested allegations in an affidavit must be accepted as true. Morris v National Cash Register, 44S.W. 2d 433.

Allegations in affidavit in support of motion must be considered as true in absence of counter-affidavit. Group v. Finletter, 108 F. Supp. 327 (D. C.D.C., 1952).

Once challenged, jurisdiction cannot be “assumed” it must be proven to exist. Stuck v Medical Examiners, 94 Ca.2d 751, 211 P. 2d 389.

The law requires proof of jurisdiction to appear on the record of the administrative agency and all administrative proceedings. Hagans v Lavine, 415 U.S. 533.

If any tribunal finds absence of proof of jurisdiction over person and subject matter, the case must be dismissed. Louisville Rail Road v. Motley, 211 U.S. 149, 29 S Ct. 42.

A court cannot confer jurisdiction where none existed and cannot make a void proceeding valid. It is clear and well-established law that a void order can be challenged in any court. OLD WAYNE MUT. L. ASSOC. v. McDONOUGH, 204 U. S. 8, 27 S. Ct. 236 (1907).

Courts are constituted by authority and they cannot go beyond that power delegated to them. If they act beyond that authority, and certainly in contravention of it, their judgements and orders are regarded as nullities; they are not voidable, but simply void, and this even prior to reversal. WILLIAMSON v. BERRY, 8 HOW. 945, 540 12 L. Ed. 1170, 1189 (1850).

Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time. Basso v. Utah Power & Light Co. 495 F 2d 906, 910.

An individual unquestionably has the right to litigate his own claims in federal court... The right to litigate for oneself, however, does not create a coordinate right to litigate for others. Myers v. Loudoun Cnty. Pub. Sch., 418 F.3d 395, 400 (4th Cir. 2005).

"The Constitution requires that every effort be made to see to it that a defendant in a criminal case has not unknowingly relinquished the basic protections that the Framers thought indispensable to a fair trial," Schneckloth v. Bustamonte, 412 U.S. 218, 241-42, 93 S.Ct. 2041, 36 L.Ed.2d 854 (1973), *and among these "basic protections" is the right to a trial by jury.* Adams v. United States ex rel. McCann, 317 U.S. 269, 276, 63 S.Ct. 236, 87 L.Ed. 268 (1942). *And of course, the basic protection of a right to trial by jury includes the right to a jury representing a fair-cross section of the community.* Taylor v. Louisiana, 419 U.S. 522, 526-31, 95 S.Ct. 692, 42 L.Ed.2d 690 (1975). [See UNITED STATES of America, Plaintiff-Appellee, v. James A. TRAFICANT, Jr., Defendant-Appellant. No. 02-3864. Decided: May 19, 2004].

The Right to Park or Travel is part of the Liberty of which the Natural Person, citizen cannot be deprived without "due process of law" under the 5th Amendment of the United States Constitution. Kent v. Dulles 357 US 116, 125

State Police Power extends only to immediate threats to public safety, health, welfare, etc., Michigan v. Duke 266 US, 476 Led. At 449: *which driving and speeding are not.* California v. Farley Ced. Rpt. 89, 20 CA3rd 1032 (1971).

Traffic infractions are not a crime. People v. Battle, 50 Cal. App. 3, step 1, 123 Cal.Rptr. 636,639.

Under the United States Republic's Constitutional system of Government and upon the individuality and intelligence of the citizen, the State does not claim to control one's conduct to others, leaving one the sole judge as to all that affects oneself. Mugler v. Kansas 1213 US 623, 659—60.

As stated by the Supreme Court of Illinois in a case involving this same sect and an ordinance similar to the present one, a person cannot be compelled "to purchase, through a license fee or a license tax, the privilege freely granted by the constitution." Blue Island v. Kozul, 379 Ill. 511, 519, 41 N.E.2d 515.

Speeding, driving without a license, wrong plates or no plates, no registration, no tags, etc., have been held to be "non-arrestable" offenses. Cal. V. Farley, 98 Cal. Rep. 89., 20 CA 3d 1032.

No state government entity has the power to allow or deny passage on the highways, byways, nor waterways... transporting his vehicles and personal property for wither recreation or business, but by being subject only to local regulation i.e., safety caution, traffic lights, speed limits, etc. Traveling is not a privilege requiring licensing, vehicle registration, or forced insurance. Chicago Coach Co. V. City of Chicago, 227 Ill. 200, 169 N.E. 22.

A "person" "driving" an automobile cannot be stopped to see if he or she is licensed to "drive" unless there is reasonable suspicion the "person" has engaged in criminal conduct. Delaware v Prouse, (1979) 440 US 648, 59 Led2d 660.

The United States Supreme Court ruled that a police officer could not arrest a citizen merely for refusing to present identification. Kolender v. Lawson (461 U.S. 352, 1983).

A right which is free and open to all is not the subject of a license or tax. Chicago v Collins, 51 NE 907; Freeburg v Dawson 274 F 240.

Traveling in an automobile on the public roads was not a threat to the public safety or health and constituted no hazard to the public, and such a traveler owed nothing more than "due care" (as regards to tort for negligence) to the public and the owner owed no other duty to the public (eg. State), he / she and his / her auto, having equal rights to and on the roadways / highways as horses and wagons, etc.; this same right is still substantive rule, in that speeding, running stop signs, traveling without license plates, or registration are not threatening to the public safety, and thus, are not arrestable offenses. Christy v. Elliot, 216 I 131, 74 HE 1035, LRA NS 1905 – 1910: California v. Farley 98 CED Rpt. 89, 20 CA 3d 1032 (1971).

The Ohio Supreme Court, the authoritative voice on Ohio law, has never established a physical injury requirement under the Ohio survivorship statute. And the language of the statute, "injury to the person," does not suggest such a requirement. This language normally requires the invasion only of a personal, not a physical, right and thus permits claims premised on psychological harm. See Injury, Black's Law Dictionary (10th ed. 2014) (defining "personal injury" among other things as "[a]ny invasion of a personal right, including mental suffering"); Restatement (Second) of Torts § 7 (defining "injury" as "the invasion of any legally protected interest of another"). United States Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. Keith CRABBS, Plaintiff-Appellant, v. Zach SCOTT, Defendant-Appellee. No. 17-3854.

Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them. Miranda v. State of Arizona, 86 S.Ct. 1602 at 1636, 384 U.S. 436 at 491 (U.S.Ariz.1966).

Persons are not the subjects of commerce, and not being imported goods, they do not fall within the meaning founded upon the constitution, of a power given to congress, to regulate commerce, and the prohibition of the states for imposing a duty on imported goods. Ibid; Gibbons v. Ogen 9 Wheat 1; 5 Cond. Rep. 562.

"In as much as every government is an artificial person, an abstraction, and a creature of the mind only, a government can interface only with other artificial persons. The imaginary, having neither actuality nor substance, is foreclosed from creating and attaining parity with the tangible. The legal manifestation of this is that no government, as well as any law, agency, aspect, court, etc. Can concern itself with anything other than corporate, artificial persons and the contracts between them. S.C.R. 1795, Penhallow v. Doane's Administraters (3 U.S. 54; 1 L.Ed. 57; 3 Dall. 54).

The State is prohibited from violating substantive rights. Owens v. City, 445 US 662 (1980); and it cannot do by one power (eg. Police power) that which is, for example, prohibited expressly to any other such power (eg. Taxation / Eminent Domain) as a matter of law. US and UT v. Daniels, 22 p 159, nor indirectly that which is prohibited to it directly. Fairbanks v. US 181, US 283, 294, 300:

Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation, which would abrogate them. Miranda v. Arizona 384 US 436, 125.

It is not the duty of the police to protect you. Their job is to protect the corporation and arrest code breakers. SAPP vs Tallahassee, 348 So. 2nd. 363, Reiff vs City of Phila.

If this is a Criminal Matter, there must exist an injured party, of which I would be obligated to make remedy to. If this is a Civil Matter, there must be an injured party, or property, even unto a preponderance of evidence. If this is an Administrative Court (Traffic Court) as well, there must be an injured party as defined in the established Rule of Law, submitted in Exhibit A: Board of Trade v. Olson, 262 US 1; 29 ALR 2d 105.

An illegal arrest is an assault and battery. The person so attempted to be restrained of his liberty has the same right to use force in defending himself as he would in repelling any other assault and battery. State v. Robinson, 145 ME. 77, 72 ATL. 260.

Each person has the right to resist an unlawful arrest. In such a case, the person attempting the arrest stands in the position of a wrongdoer and may be resisted by the use of force, as in self- defense. State v. Mobley, 240 N.C. 476, 83 S.E. 2d 100.

One may come to the aid of another being unlawfully arrested, just as he may where one is being assaulted, molested, raped or kidnapped. Thus, it is not an offense to liberate one from the unlawful custody of an officer, even though he may have submitted to such custody, without resistance. Adams v. State, 121 Ga. 16, 48 S.E. 910.

The United States Supreme Court has rejected foreign citizenship as a legitimate basis for state restrictions on non-citizens' right to own property or to otherwise engage in the social and commercial community. See, e.g., Truax v. Raich, 239 U.S. 33, 39, 36 S.Ct. 7, 60 L.Ed. 131 (1915); Takahashi v. Fish & Game Commission, 334 U.S. 410, 419, 68 S.Ct. 1138, 92 L.Ed. 1478 (1948).

A debt is not paid by the giving of a note. (Nolan Co. vs. Maryland Causality, 38F. Supp. 479).

A note is only a promise to pay and not payment. (Fidelity Saving Bank vs. Grimes, 131 P 2d 894).

A check payable in notes is an altered instrument and void. (M.R.S, 1954 C.188, Section 124 and 125).

Section 411 of 12 USC reads as follows: "*Federal Reserve notes, to be issued at the direction of the Federal Reserve Board for purpose of making advances to the Federal Reserve Banks...*" *The said notes shall be the obligation of the United States....*"

A dispute is "genuine" "if the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the non-moving party." Ford v. Gen. Motors Corp., 305 F.3d 545, 551 (6th Cir. 2002) (quoting Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248, 106 S.Ct. 2505, 91 L.Ed.2d 202 (1986). The moving party bears the initial burden of establishing that there are no genuine issues of material facts, which it may accomplish "by demonstrating that the nonmoving party lacks evidence to support an essential element of its case." Id. (citing Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322–23, 106 S.Ct. 2548, 91 L.Ed.2d 265 (1986). In response, the nonmoving party must present "significant probative evidence" that will reveal that there is more than "some metaphysical doubt as to the material facts." Moore v. Philip Morris Cos., Inc., 8 F.3d 335, 340 (6th Cir. 1993). The mere existence of a scintilla of evidence in support of the nonmovant's position will not suffice to avoid summary judgment. Anderson, 477 U.S. at 252, 106 S.Ct. 2505.

The limitation the Court adopts today shows no fidelity to Congress' words or purpose. The Court recognizes that the "money or property" limitation of the second clause may not actually apply to prosecutions under the first clause. See ante, at 358. But where else can such a limitation be derived from? A few examples of the types of frauds that have been prosecuted under the "intangible right" theory reveal that these schemes constitute "fraud" in every sense of the word, and that the "intangible right" theory plays an indispensable role in effectuating Congress' goal of preserving the integrity of the Postal Service. United States Supreme Court, McNALLY v. UNITED STATES, (1987) No. 86-234. (Argued: April 22, 1987 Decided: June 24, 1987)


The Court, dealing with the predecessor to 371, rejected the argument that there could be no conspiracy to defraud in the absence of contemplated monetary or property loss. In Haas v. Henkel, [216 U.S. 462](#) (1910)


Treaty is law of land as act of Congress is whenever its provisions prescribe rule by which rights of private citizens or subjects may be determined. Head Money Cases, 112 US 580, 28 L Ed 798, 5 S Ct 247.

State statutory provisions must yield to any applicable provisions of any treaty of the United States with a foreign country, constituting a part of the supreme law of the land. De Tenorio V McGowan (CA5 Miss) 510 F2d 92, adhered to (CA5 Miss) 513 F2d 294, cert den 423 US 877, 46 L Ed 2d 110, 96 S Ct 150 and later app (CA5 Miss) 589 F2d 911.

Treaty lawfully entered into stands on same footing of supremacy as do Constitution and laws of United States, and it is generally self-operating in that it requires no legislation by either congress or the state; treaty must be regarded as part of law of state as much as are state's own statutes, and it may override power of state even in respect of great body of private relations. Amaya V Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. (CA5 Tex) 158 F2d, cert den 331 US 808, 91 L Ed 1828, 67 S Ct 1191, reh den 331 US 867, 91 L Ed 1871, 67 S Ct 1530.

Courts cannot go behind treaty for purposes of annulling its effect and operation. Fellows V Blacksmith, 60 US 366, 15 L Ed 684.

I, Leonitus Jabir Bey, under penalty of perjury and persecution from the Moorish nation do declare and state for the record, to the best of my ability, that all claims and statements made in this affidavit are true, factually based not made for, nor intended to be used for fraud, misrepresentation, misprision nor usurpation. A Free Moorish American national and citizen of our free National Government, I am: Leonitus Jabir Bey Leonitus Jabir Bey .

In witness thereof and in honor of my Moabite ancestors to time immemorial, exercising the Divine and Common-Law-Right to Jus Postliminii, in an honest attempt to enforce the Constitution for the United States of America, as instructed by the Universal Moorish Prophet, Sheik, El Hajj Sharif Abdul Ali, in accord with the high principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice; Consul and elected Grand Sheik by my national peers, I am: Jamhal Talib Abdullah Bey Jamhal Talib Abdullah Bey .

Date:

Moorish Calander Year: On this 19 day of Jamadi ul Awwal in the year 1440.

Gregorian Calander Year: On this 25 day of January in the year 2019.



Leonitus Jabir Bey [Pro Se]

(Querentis / Plaintiff / Movant)

v.



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, THE CITY OF
LOWELL, William Samaras, Raymond Kelly Richardson, Charles Duane
Baker Jr., Stacey J. Fortes, David Allen Pender, Peter J. Koutoujian, et alia

(Defendants – Joint Tort-Feasors and Several Liability)

COMMON LAW COURTESY

In the event that the Court finds that this complaint is not legible or concise with international, constitutional and the common law, we are requesting that the Court notify the movant of such finding, along with reference to the issues presented in this affidavit, as well as give the movant the opportunity to file this Complaint after the appropriate amendments are made.

Tort Claim

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

Jurisdiction of this court is invoked over the defendants pursuant to United States Codes Title 18 § 1091(e) and Title 28 § 1332;

(a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between—

(1) citizens of different States;

(2) citizens of a State and citizens or subjects of a foreign state, except that the district courts shall not have original jurisdiction under this subsection of an action between citizens of a State and citizens or subjects of a foreign state who are lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States and are domiciled in the same State;

(3) citizens of different States and in which citizens or subjects of a foreign state are additional parties; and

(4) a foreign state, defined in section 1603(a) of this title, as plaintiff and citizens of a State or of different States.

And;

Article III clause 2 of the American Constitution of 1791;

Section 1.

The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2.

*The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;--to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;--to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;--to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;--to controversies **between two or more states;--between a state and citizens of another state;--between citizens of different states;--**between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and **foreign states, citizens or subjects.***

*In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and **consuls**, and those in which a state shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.*

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

JURY TRIAL

Movants are respectfully demanding a trial by jury and not a bench trial, consisting of jurists of both Moors and citizens of the United States, pursuant to the bill of rights and in accord with international law. This demand is being made in order to address specific articles violated in the treaty by an impartial jury, consisting of citizens from both nations.

LIABILITY OF DEFENDANTS

Below is the certified mail receipt and domestic return receipts from the United States Post Office of officials from the United States, who have received official notice of the Moorish Consulates existence and the certified mail receipt numbers that they and / or their agents have signed for;

- 1) Donald Trump – PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Certified Mail numbers: Domestic Receipt numbers: 9505 5127 5211 8158 2581 92. Notified on 6/11/2018.
- 2) Richard Michael Pompeo – THE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES. Certified Mail numbers: Domestic Receipt numbers: 9505 5127 5211 8158 2581 92. Notified on 6/11/2018.
- 3) Jefferson B Sessions – THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL. Notified on 6/11/2018.
- 4) John Roberts – CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Notified on 6/11/2018. *Et alia*

These notifications are for the publics review on:

<https://storage.googleapis.com/wzukusers/user-32092105/documents/5bc6b274e81d9XuLZmVh/Notice%20of%20Moorish%20American%20Consulate%20and%20Orders.pdf>

The aforementioned ‘State Officials’ are in direct violation of Nature’s God and Nature’s Law along with Article III and VI of the Constitution for the united States of America; to include violations of the International Peace Treaty between the Moors of North America (North West Africa) and the United States of America, 1786-1787 (The Barbry Treaties).

RELIEF / REMEDY / RECOURSE / SETTLEMENT SOUGHT

Pursuant to Federal Law 28 U.S. Code § 2672 and 18 U.S. Code § 1091, we will accept as settlement / remedy / recourse / reparation, \$9,000,000, in cash/legal tender, as remedy for the result of the tort and acts of genocide perpetrated against the Moors.

INJURY

For violating the Moorish American national, Leonitus Jabir Bey, on 01/22/2019 at approximately 1813hrs. On this day Leonitus Bey was traveling on school street and was unlawfully pulled over by Lowell Police. Leonitus then informed the agents of Lowell that he was a Moorish American and handed him his nationality documents.

Leonitus Jabir Bey was then processed under the name LEON CAMPBELL in order for your courts to defraud him and claim jurisdiction over his body (Personam Jurisdiction). See **Exhibits A1 – A16**

18 U.S. Code § 1091(e) - Genocide

(a)BASIC OFFENSE. —*Whoever, whether in time of peace or in time of war and with the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in substantial part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group as such—*

- (1) kills members of that group;*
 - (2) causes serious bodily injury to members of that group;*
 - (3) causes the permanent impairment of the mental faculties of members of the group through drugs, torture, or similar techniques;*
 - (4) subjects the group to conditions of life that are intended to cause the physical destruction of the group in whole or in part;*
 - (5) imposes measures intended to prevent births within the group; or*
 - (6) transfers by force children of the group to another group;*
- shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).*

(b)PUNISHMENT FOR BASIC OFFENSE. —*The punishment for an offense under subsection (a) is—*

- (1) in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(1), where death results, by death or imprisonment for life and a fine of not more than \$1,000,000, or both; and*
- (2) a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both, in any other case.*

(c)INCITEMENT OFFENSE. — *Whoever directly and publicly incites another to violate subsection (a) shall be fined not more than \$500,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.*

(d)ATTEMPT AND CONSPIRACY. — *Any person who attempts or conspires to commit an offense under this section shall be punished in the same manner as a person who completes the offense.*

(e)JURISDICTION. —*There is jurisdiction over the offenses described in subsections (a), (c), and (d) if—*

- (1) the offense is committed in whole or in part within the United States; or*
- (2) regardless of where the offense is committed, the alleged offender is—*

(A) *a national of the United States (as that term is defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101));*

(B) *an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States (as that term is defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101));*

(C) a stateless person whose habitual residence is in the United States; or

(D) present in the United States.

(f) NO APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN LIMITATIONS.—

Notwithstanding section 3282, in the case of an offense under this section, an indictment may be found, or information instituted, at any time without limitation.

SUPPORTIVE CLAIM OF LIABILITY OF DEFENDANTS

It becomes clear to any reasoning mind after reading that attached Exhibits that the acts of the various City and State agents fall within the definition of genocide. It is clear that all free national beings have the right to travel and a right which is free and open to all is not subject to a license nor tax. Yet the agents mentioned in the Exhibits clearly displayed a blatant disregard to all persons natural rights and by targeting one Moorish American it in deed subjects our group to conditions of life that are intended to cause the physical destruction of our nation in whole or in part.

The aforementioned persons placed on notice have all taken an oath or have a certificate of engagement to support and defend the constitution. Based on the Exhibits referenced it is clear that the aforementioned persons are in direct violation of both state and federal constitutions.

All persons in government are official trustees, charged with the duties of serving the public and securing rights. The Constitution for the United States of America and its '*Republican form of government*' is a contract to promise the safeguard of all Birth rights, inalienable rights, and unalienable rights; Which is in fact, governments duty to mankind, as chartered in the;

Declaration of Independence

"...the Laws of Nature and of Natures God..."

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,"

All persons in government or otherwise acting as government officials, must take a sworn or affirmed oath to support and defend both the State and Federal Constitution for the United States of America per **Article (6) VI Clause 3.**

The Constitution for the United States of America

Article VI (Article 6 - Prior Debts, National Supremacy, Oaths of Office)

3. "The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution;"

Massachusetts Constitution

Chapter III. JUDICIARY POWER.

Article I.

The tenure, that all commission officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

Chapter VI, OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; INCOMPATIBILITY OF AND EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES; PECUNIARY QUALIFICATIONS; COMMISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABEAS CORPUS;

THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

Article I.

[Any person chosen governor, lieutenant governor, councilor, senator or representative, and accepting the trust, shall before he proceeds to execute the duties of his place or office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.--

"I, A. B., do declare, that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seized and possessed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected."

And the governor, lieutenant governor, and councilors shall make and subscribe the said declaration, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution, and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being.]

And every person chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under the government, shall, before he enters on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration, and oaths or affirmations, viz.--

["I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify and declare, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign and independent state; and I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever: and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain, (as the case may be) and every other foreign power whatsoever: and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this commonwealth, except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States: and I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation; and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptation of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever -- So help me, God."]

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as: according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of this commonwealth -- So help me, God."

Provided always, that when any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oath[s], he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, and subscribe the same, omitting the words ["I do swear," "and abjure," "oath or," "and abjuration" in the first oath; and in the second oath, the words] "swear and," and [in each of them] the words "So help me, God;" subjoining instead thereof, "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury." [See Amendments, Art. VI.]

And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant governor, and councilors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being: and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature. [See Amendments, Arts. VI and VII.]

It is in violation of the oath taken by all public official's, as well as a violation of ethical conduct for any person in government upon notification of a violation or the attempted violation of a constitutionally secured right by other members in or otherwise acting as government. In harmony with the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God, a reference from;

The Holy Koran of the Moorish Holy Temple of Science Circle 7

Chapter III – The Unity of Life

2. "No man lives unto himself, for every living thing is bound by cords to every other living thing."

All living beings are connected; as long as one natural person's birth rights are being violated and no remedy or recourse is warranted from those whom hold the official seats of government, it

stands as 'Prima facia evidence' that those elected officials are in breach of their fiduciary duties and not adhering to the highest ethical standards to which mankind should expect of persons holding those honorable positions, as supported by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Constitution expressing religious freedom as well as other articles in said constitution supporting the moral conduct of elected officials.

PART THE FIRST

A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Article I.

All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Article II.

It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons to worship the Supreme Being, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship

It is the duty of all persons holding seats in the Executive branch of government to enforce law and they have failed. Not only this, but, if the agents of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS and CITY OF LOWELL would have abided by their own laws, the Moorish nation would not have sustained an injury due to the negligence of the agents of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Leonitus Bey clearly stated to the agents of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, both State level and Municipal, that they were Moorish and not citizens of Massachusetts, therefore presenting the issue of diversity and all subsequent actions could have been avoided if your government, i.e. the officials of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS e.g. Charles Duane Baker Jr. enforced the law and abided by the Constitution and Treaty by notifying Federal Officials that one of their citizens has or had an issue with a Moor and subsequently notifying a Consul of the Moorish national government. **See Exhibit A4.**

It is evident in the Mayor of the City of Chicago Rahm Emanuel's proclamation dated December 22, 2011, that Moors, also known as Moorish Americans, are ipso facto and ipso jure the aboriginal (jus sanguine) and indigenous (jus soli) peoples of North America and cannot be citizens of any of the Colonial States of the Union known as 'The United States' nor any of the individual states, thus the issue of diversity is primal and the laws of the said states do not apply to us (see *Dread Scott v. Sandford*). The only laws that apply are, nature's law, the treaty of 1786-1787, the common-law and international law principles of the constitution for the United States of America. These facts can also be found in the journals of the State of South Carolina, where a group of Moors placed their status on the record that they are not to be held to the Negro Law, i.e. Moors branded as blacks and subjects to the Colonial States, but were to be protected under the Treaty of 1786 i.e. under protection of the Sultan of Morocco.

It is demanded that this court requests a certified copy of the aforementioned proclamation from the City of Chicago to be presented for the record, as a request for this document was made by Jamhal Talib Abdullah Bey on October 16 2018, (see

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ui6XRGjydNI&t=1018s> (36 minute mark) and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ML1VZc2ePfY&t=571s>), whereby the clerk alleged that they did not have them on file. What is not displayed on camera is that one of Rahm Emmanuel's secretaries from his office informed us that they will no longer be creating certified copies of the document, which conforms its existence and their refusal to give it to us because of its implications and the information expressed contained therein. A copy of the journal entry from the State of Carolina regarding the Sundry Free Moors act of 1790 can be requested as well if needed. These documents will prove that the officials of your Colonial Union, both state and federal, know that we are not citizens of your states and know that we are the aboriginal people of the Americas and any issues of law between our nationals or citizens and yours, the issues are to be litigated in Consular Court. If needed, a certified copy from the South Carolina Archives and History department can be requested and they can be contacted at 803-896-6196. Journal entry from the South Carolina House of Representatives, from 1789 – 1790: Page 363 to page 374.

If the officials of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTE show a blatant disregard to Federal, State and International Law in regard to Leonitus Bey mentioned in this affidavit, then where does that leave the rest of the Moors? It leaves us in fear that we will not be dealt with honorably, fairly and equitably as prescribed by international law and declared in the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, as well as secured within the Constitution and the Treaty between our two Nation-States. We are left not knowing the future of our prosperity, especially under the forced commercial control and jurisdiction of the States whom have no jurisdiction in our affairs.

SUPPORTIVE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEMAND OF REMEDY / SETTLEMENT

If the agents of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would have abided by their own laws and the constitution for the United States as stated in their oath / affirmation / certificate of engagement, Leonitus Jabir Bey would not have been unlawfully arrested and his property would not have been taken, which is prima facia evidence that his right to due process of law has been violated. It is demanded that Leonitus Jabir Bey be compensated pursuant to 18 U.S. Code § 1091 (a)(4). Because he not only had to trade for his own property, but he was threatened by the agents of Lowell to be held there unlawfully for an indefinite amount of time. Which would have left his two children without a father. He would have also suffered injury to his character and reputation within his own community if found guilty of the alleged charges being brought against him.

Leonitus Jabir Bey, not being a citizen of Massachusetts falls within Massachusetts General Law Part I title XIV, chapter 90 section 3, clearly stating that a nonresident may operate his or her automobile without registration or licensing from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, so long as the automobile is registered with his home state or country. See **Exhibits A4, A5, A6, and A7.**

Massachusetts General Laws, Part I, Title XIV, Chapter 90 Section 3: Operation of motor vehicles owned by non-residents; liability insurance; vehicles used in connection with place of business; suspension or revocation of right to operate vehicle; registration

a motor vehicle or trailer owned by a non-resident who has complied with the laws relative to motor vehicles and trailers, and the registration and operation thereof, of the state or country of registration, may be operated on the ways of this commonwealth without registration under this chapter, to the extent, as to length of time of operation

and otherwise, that, as finally determined by the registrar, the state or country of registration grants substantially similar privileges in the case of motor vehicles...

All of the Defendants are in violation of Article VI, article 1 Section 8 and 10 of the American Constitution and Article 17, 20, 21, and 22 of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce also known as the Treaty of Peace and Friendship also known as The Barbary Treaties of 1786-1816. Thus, liable pursuant to the definition of a Tort.

A “Tort” is a *civil* or *criminal* suit that results from an individual’s failure to act where there is a lawful, legal or moral obligation to do so. When that failure to act injures another, it is called a “Tort”. An injury related to Torts is any personal physical or mental anguish and or any physical injury (damage) to any personal property or real estate.

As defined in Henry Campbell Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Edition:

TORT (from Lat. torquere, to twist, tortus, twisted, wrested aside). *A private or civil wrong or injury. A violation of a duty imposed by general law or otherwise upon all persons occupying the relation to each other which is involved in a given transaction.* Coleman v. California Yearly Meeting of Friends Church, 27 Cal.App.2d 579, 81 P.2d 469, 470.

There -must always be a violation of some duty owing to plaintiff, and generally such duty must arise by operation of law and not by mere agreement of the parties. Diver v. Miller, Del.Super., 148 A. 291, 293.

Three elements of every tort action are: Existence of legal duty from defendant to plaintiff, breach of duty, and damage as proximate result. City of Mobile v. McClure, 221 Ala. 51, 127 So. 832, 835.

RELEVANT SUPPORTING CASE LAW, STARE DECISIS AND RES JUDICATA

Every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowmen without his consent. CRUDEN v. NEALE 2N.C. (1796) 2 SE 70.

Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak, or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading... we cannot condone this shocking behavior ... This sort of deception will not be tolerated and if this is routine it should be corrected immediately. U.S. v. Tweel, 550 F.2d 297, 299. See also U.S. v. Prudden, 424, F.2d 1021, 1032; Carmine v. Bowen, 64 A. 932.

An instrument is deemed in law filed at the time it is delivered to the clerk, regardless of whatever the instrument is “file-marked”. Biffle v. Morton Rubber., Inc., 785 S.W. 2d 143, 144 (tex.1990).

Uncontested allegations in an affidavit must be accepted as true. Morris v National Cash Register, 44S.W. 2d 433.

Allegations in affidavit in support of motion must be considered as true in absence of counter-affidavit. Group v. Finletter, 108 F. Supp. 327 (D. C.D.C., 1952).

Once challenged, jurisdiction cannot be “assumed” it must be proven to exist. Stuck v Medical Examiners, 94 Ca.2d 751, 211 P. 2d 389.

The law requires proof of jurisdiction to appear on the record of the administrative agency and all administrative proceedings. Hagans v Lavine, 415 U.S. 533.

If any tribunal finds absence of proof of jurisdiction over person and subject matter, the case must be dismissed. Louisville Rail Road v. Motley, 211 U.S. 149, 29 S Ct. 42.

A court cannot confer jurisdiction where none existed and cannot make a void proceeding valid. It is clear and well-established law that a void order can be challenged in any court. OLD WAYNE MUT. L. ASSOC. v. McDONOUGH, 204 U. S. 8, 27 S. Ct. 236 (1907).

Courts are constituted by authority and they cannot go beyond that power delegated to them. If they act beyond that authority, and certainly in contravention of it, their judgements and orders are regarded as nullities; they are not voidable, but simply void, and this even prior to reversal. WILLIAMSON v. BERRY, 8 HOW. 945, 540 12 L. Ed. 1170, 1189 (1850).

Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time. Basso v. Utah Power & Light Co. 495 F 2d 906, 910.

An individual unquestionably has the right to litigate his own claims in federal court... The right to litigate for oneself, however, does not create a coordinate right to litigate for others. Myers v. Loudoun Cnty. Pub. Sch., 418 F.3d 395, 400 (4th Cir. 2005).

"The Constitution requires that every effort be made to see to it that a defendant in a criminal case has not unknowingly relinquished the basic protections that the Framers thought indispensable to a fair trial," Schneekloth v. Bustamonte, 412 U.S. 218, 241-42, 93 S.Ct. 2041, 36 L.Ed.2d 854 (1973), *and among these "basic protections" is the right to a trial by jury.* Adams v. United States ex rel. McCann, 317 U.S. 269, 276, 63 S.Ct. 236, 87 L.Ed. 268 (1942). *And of course, the basic protection of a right to trial by jury includes the right to a jury representing a fair-cross section of the community.* Taylor v. Louisiana, 419 U.S. 522, 526-31, 95 S.Ct. 692, 42 L.Ed.2d 690 (1975). [See UNITED STATES of America, Plaintiff-Appellee, v. James A. TRAFICANT, Jr., Defendant-Appellant. No. 02-3864. Decided: May 19, 2004].

The Right to Park or Travel is part of the Liberty of which the Natural Person, citizen cannot be deprived without "due process of law" under the 5th Amendment of the United States Constitution. Kent v. Dulles 357 US 116, 125

State Police Power extends only to immediate threats to public safety, health, welfare, etc., Michigan v. Duke 266 US, 476 Led. At 449: *which driving and speeding are not.* California v. Farley Ced. Rpt. 89, 20 CA3rd 1032 (1971).

Traffic infractions are not a crime. People v. Battle, 50 Cal. App. 3, step 1, 123 Cal.Rptr. 636,639.

Under the United States Republic's Constitutional system of Government and upon the individuality and intelligence of the citizen, the State does not claim to control one's conduct to others, leaving one the sole judge as to all that affects oneself. Mugler v. Kansas 1213 US 623, 659—60.

As stated by the Supreme Court of Illinois in a case involving this same sect and an ordinance similar to the present one, a person cannot be compelled "to purchase, through a license fee or a license tax, the privilege freely granted by the constitution." Blue Island v. Kozul, 379 Ill. 511, 519, 41 N.E.2d 515.

Speeding, driving without a license, wrong plates or no plates, no registration, no tags, etc., have been held to be "non-arrestable" offenses. Cal. V. Farley, 98 Cal. Rep. 89., 20 CA 3d 1032.

No state government entity has the power to allow or deny passage on the highways, byways, nor waterways... transporting his vehicles and personal property for wither recreation or business, but by being subject only to local regulation i.e., safety caution, traffic lights, speed limits, etc. Traveling is not a privilege requiring licensing, vehicle registration, or forced insurance. Chicago Coach Co. V. City of Chicago, 227 Ill. 200, 169 N.E. 22.

A "person" "driving" an automobile cannot be stopped to see if he or she is licensed to "drive" unless there is reasonable suspicion the "person" has engaged in criminal conduct. Delaware v Prouse, (1979) 440 US 648, 59 Led2d 660.

The United States Supreme Court ruled that a police officer could not arrest a citizen merely for refusing to present identification. Kolender v. Lawson (461 U.S. 352, 1983).

A right which is free and open to all is not the subject of a license or tax. Chicago v Collins, 51 NE 907; Freeburg v Dawson 274 F 240.

Traveling in an automobile on the public roads was not a threat to the public safety or health and constituted no hazard to the public, and such a traveler owed nothing more than "due care" (as regards to tort for negligence) to the public and the owner owed no other duty to the public (eg. State), he / she and his / her auto, having equal rights to and on the roadways / highways as horses and wagons, etc.; this same right is still substantive rule, in that speeding, running stop signs, traveling without license plates, or registration are not threatening to the public safety, and thus, are not arrestable offenses. Christy v. Elliot, 216 I 131, 74 HE 1035, LRA NS 1905 – 1910: California v. Farley 98 CED Rpt. 89, 20 CA 3d 1032 (1971).

The Ohio Supreme Court, the authoritative voice on Ohio law, has never established a physical injury requirement under the Ohio survivorship statute. And the language of the statute, "injury to the person," does not suggest such a requirement. This language normally requires the invasion only of a personal, not a physical, right and thus permits claims premised on psychological harm. See Injury, Black's Law Dictionary (10th ed. 2014) (defining "personal injury" among other things as "[a]ny invasion of a personal right, including mental suffering"); Restatement (Second) of Torts § 7 (defining "injury" as "the invasion of any legally protected interest of another"). United States Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. Keith CRABBS, Plaintiff-Appellant, v. Zach SCOTT, Defendant-Appellee. No. 17-3854.

Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them. Miranda v. State of Arizona, 86 S.Ct. 1602 at 1636, 384 U.S. 436 at 491 (U.S.Ariz.1966).

Persons are not the subjects of commerce, and not being imported goods, they do not fall within the meaning founded upon the constitution, of a power given to congress, to regulate commerce, and the prohibition of the states for imposing a duty on imported goods. Ibid; Gibbons v. Ogen 9 Wheat 1; 5 Cond. Rep. 562.

"In as much as every government is an artificial person, an abstraction, and a creature of the mind only, a government can interface only with other artificial persons. The imaginary, having neither actuality nor substance, is foreclosed from creating and attaining parity with the tangible. The legal manifestation of this is that no government, as well as any law, agency, aspect, court, etc. Can concern itself with anything other than corporate, artificial persons and the contracts between them. S.C.R. 1795, Penhallow v. Doane's Administraters (3 U.S. 54; 1 L.Ed. 57; 3 Dall. 54).

The State is prohibited from violating substantive rights. Owens v. City, 445 US 662 (1980); and it cannot do by one power (eg. Police power) that which is, for example, prohibited expressly to any other such power (eg. Taxation / Eminent Domain) as a matter of law. US and UT v. Daniels, 22 p 159, nor indirectly that which is prohibited to it directly. Fairbanks v. US 181, US 283, 294, 300:

Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation, which would abrogate them. Miranda v. Arizona 384 US 436, 125.

It is not the duty of the police to protect you. Their job is to protect the corporation and arrest code breakers. SAPP vs Tallahassee, 348 So. 2nd. 363, Reiff vs City of Phila.

If this is a Criminal Matter, there must exist an injured party, of which I would be obligated to make remedy to. If this is a Civil Matter, there must be an injured party, or property, even unto a preponderance of evidence. If this is an Administrative Court (Traffic Court) as well, there must be an injured party as defined in the established Rule of Law, submitted in Exhibit A: Board of Trade v. Olson, 262 US 1; 29 ALR 2d 105.

An illegal arrest is an assault and battery. The person so attempted to be restrained of his liberty has the same right to use force in defending himself as he would in repelling any other assault and battery. State v. Robinson, 145 ME. 77, 72 ATL. 260.

Each person has the right to resist an unlawful arrest. In such a case, the person attempting the arrest stands in the position of a wrongdoer and may be resisted by the use of force, as in self- defense. State v. Mobley, 240 N.C. 476, 83 S.E. 2d 100.

One may come to the aid of another being unlawfully arrested, just as he may where one is being assaulted, molested, raped or kidnapped. Thus, it is not an offense to liberate one from the unlawful custody of an officer, even though he may have submitted to such custody, without resistance. Adams v. State, 121 Ga. 16, 48 S.E. 910.

The United States Supreme Court has rejected foreign citizenship as a legitimate basis for state restrictions on non-citizens' right to own property or to otherwise engage in the social and commercial community. See, e.g., Truax v. Raich, 239 U.S. 33, 39, 36 S.Ct. 7, 60 L.Ed. 131 (1915); Takahashi v. Fish & Game Commission, 334 U.S. 410, 419, 68 S.Ct. 1138, 92 L.Ed. 1478 (1948).

A debt is not paid by the giving of a note. (Nolan Co. vs. Maryland Causality, 38F. Supp. 479).

A note is only a promise to pay and not payment. (Fidelity Saving Bank vs. Grimes, 131 P 2d 894).

A check payable in notes is an altered instrument and void. (M.R.S, 1954 C.188, Section 124 and 125).

Section 411 of 12 USC reads as follows: "*Federal Reserve notes, to be issued at the direction of the Federal Reserve Board for purpose of making advances to the Federal Reserve Banks...*" *The said notes shall be the obligation of the United States....*"

A dispute is "genuine" "if the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the non-moving party." Ford v. Gen. Motors Corp., 305 F.3d 545, 551 (6th Cir. 2002) (quoting Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248, 106 S.Ct. 2505, 91 L.Ed.2d 202 (1986). The moving party bears the initial burden of establishing that there are no genuine issues of material facts, which it may accomplish "by demonstrating that the nonmoving party lacks evidence to support an essential element of its case." Id. (citing Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322–23, 106 S.Ct. 2548, 91 L.Ed.2d 265 (1986). In response, the nonmoving party must present "significant probative evidence" that will reveal that there is more than "some metaphysical doubt as to the material facts." Moore v. Philip Morris Cos., Inc., 8 F.3d 335, 340 (6th Cir. 1993). The mere existence of a scintilla of evidence in support of the nonmovant's position will not suffice to avoid summary judgment. Anderson, 477 U.S. at 252, 106 S.Ct. 2505.

The limitation the Court adopts today shows no fidelity to Congress' words or purpose. The Court recognizes that the "money or property" limitation of the second clause may not actually apply to prosecutions under the first clause. See ante, at 358. But where else can such a limitation be derived from? A few examples of the types of frauds that have been prosecuted under the "intangible right" theory reveal that these schemes constitute "fraud" in every sense of the word, and that the "intangible right" theory plays an indispensable role in effectuating Congress' goal of preserving the integrity of the Postal Service. United States Supreme Court, McNALLY v. UNITED STATES, (1987) No. 86-234. (Argued: April 22, 1987 Decided: June 24, 1987)


The Court, dealing with the predecessor to 371, rejected the argument that there could be no conspiracy to defraud in the absence of contemplated monetary or property loss. In Haas v. Henkel, [216 U.S. 462](#) (1910)


Treaty is law of land as act of Congress is whenever its provisions prescribe rule by which rights of private citizens or subjects may be determined. Head Money Cases, 112 US 580, 28 L Ed 798, 5 S Ct 247.

State statutory provisions must yield to any applicable provisions of any treaty of the United States with a foreign country, constituting a part of the supreme law of the land. De Tenorio V McGowan (CA5 Miss) 510 F2d 92, adhered to (CA5 Miss) 513 F2d 294, cert den 423 US 877, 46 L Ed 2d 110, 96 S Ct 150 and later app (CA5 Miss) 589 F2d 911.

Treaty lawfully entered into stands on same footing of supremacy as do Constitution and laws of United States, and it is generally self-operating in that it requires no legislation by either congress or the state; treaty must be regarded as part of law of state as much as are state's own statutes, and it may override power of state even in respect of great body of private relations. Amaya V Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. (CA5 Tex) 158 F2d, cert den 331 US 808, 91 L Ed 1828, 67 S Ct 1191, reh den 331 US 867, 91 L Ed 1871, 67 S Ct 1530.

Courts cannot go behind treaty for purposes of annulling its effect and operation. Fellows V Blacksmith, 60 US 366, 15 L Ed 684.

I, Leonitus Jabir Bey, under penalty of perjury and persecution from the Moorish nation do declare and state for the record, to the best of my ability, that all claims and statements made in this affidavit are true, factually based not made for, nor intended to be used for fraud, misrepresentation, misprision nor usurpation. A Free Moorish American national and citizen of our free National Government, I am: Leonitus Jabir Bey Leonitus Jabir Bey .

In witness thereof and in honor of my Moabite ancestors to time immemorial, exercising the Divine and Common-Law-Right to Jus Postliminii, in an honest attempt to enforce the Constitution for the United States of America, as instructed by the Universal Moorish Prophet, Sheik, El Hajj Sharif Abdul Ali, in accord with the high principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice; Consul and elected Grand Sheik by my national peers, I am: Jamhal Talib Abdullah Bey Jamhal Talib Abdullah Bey .

Date:

Moorish Calander Year: On this 19 day of Jamadi ul Awwal in the year 1440.

Gregorian Calander Year: On this 25 day of January in the year 2019.



LOWELL POLICE DEPARTMENT

ARREST REPORT

Case No. 2019-0001116A

Supp No. 000

r3. Additional Reports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arrest Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> Stolen Bike	<input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Involved	<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Involved	<input type="checkbox"/> Prints	Adults	2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complaint App	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Bias		<input type="checkbox"/> Drugs Involved	<input type="checkbox"/> Gang Involved	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos	Juveniles	0

r7. Incident	Cnts	Offense Code	r10. Reported Date	r11. Time	r12. Day
OPERATE TO ENDANGER	01	90:24	01/22/2019	18:13	TUE
OPERATING W/O LICENSE	01	90:10	r13. Occrd From Date	r14. Time	r15. Day
			01/22/2019	18:13	TUE
FAIL KEEP RIGHT OBSTRUCT VIEW	01	89:4	r16. Occrd To Date	r17. Time	r18. Day
			01/22/2019	18:13	TUE
FAIL TO STOP FOR POLICE	01	90:25			
MISC MV OFFENCE	01	90:			
RESISTING ARREST	01	268:32B			
WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS	01	8600			
UNREGISTERED MV	01	90:9			
FURNISHING FALSE NAME OR SOCIAL SECURITY	01	268:34A			

r20. Reporting Officer 1, I.D.	r21. Reporting Officer 2, I.D.
PENDER, DAVID ALLEN 87187	
r20. Location of Occurrence	
MAMMOTH RD / FOURTH AV	
r21. Reporting Person	r22. Phone
r23. Reporting Person Address	r24. Sector
	A1
	r25. Type of Premise
	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY
	r27. How Received
	OFCR INITI
	r28. Status
	ACTIVE CASE
	r29. Weather
	r30. Weapon / Tools

VEHICLES / PROPERTY

v1. Vehicle Type	v2. Make	v3. Model	v4. Style	v5. Type	v6. Color
TOW YARD	FORD	F15	PU	PICKUP	GRY
v7. License No.	v8. State	v9. Veh. Year	v10. VIN No.		v11.
101427	MQ				
v12. Value	v13. Value Recovered	v14. OCA Active	v15. OCA Cancel	v16. Tracking No.	v17. Disposition

INVOLVED PERSONS

n0. Name Type	n1. PCF No.	n2. Last Name / Business / State of...	n3. First Name	n4. Middle Name
ADULT		CAMPBELL	LEON	
n5. Race	n6. Sex	n7. Age	n8. Date of Birth	n9. Place of Birth - City, State
B	M	35	11/12/1983	JAMAICA, JM
n10. Soc Sec No.	n11. Operator's License No.	n12. State		
		MA		
n13. Height	n14. Weight	n15. Build	n16. Complexion	n17. Eyes
5'09"	170 lbs	MEDIUM	DARK	BRO
n18. Hair	n19. Facial Hair	n20. Marital Status		
BLK	GOATEE	SINGLE		

Involvement :

DEFEN/ARRESTEE ADULT OPERATING TO ENDANGER
 DEFEN/ARRESTEE ADULT WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS
 DEFEN/ARRESTEE ADULT RESISTING ARREST
 DEFEN/ARRESTEE ADULT OPERATING WITHOUT LICENSE
 DEFEN/ARRESTEE ADULT MOTOR VEHICLE CHARGES (M/V)
 DEFEN/ARRESTEE ADULT USE OF FORCE
 DEFEN/ARRESTEE ADULT MARKED LANES VIOLATION
 DEFEN/ARRESTEE ADULT FAIL TO STOP FOR POLICE OFFICER
 DEFEN/ARRESTEE ADULT ALLOW OPER UNREGISTERED M/V
 DEFEN/ARRESTEE ADULT GIVING FALSE NAME\INFO TO OFC SUB ARREST

f1. Submitted By Officer, I.D.	f2. Approving Officer's Name, I.D.	Page
PENDER, DAVID ALLEN 87187	MALDONADO, FRANCISCO 96587	1

AFFIDAVIT OF FACT AND INCIDENT REPORT

At approximately 1800 hours on the 22 day of January. I Leonitus J Bey was traveling across the school street bridge in the left turning lane. I made a choice of going straight in a left lane only turning lane because my alternator was dying and I did not want to have to tow my truck off the road or in the middle of traffic. That's when PENDER DAVID ALLEN's lights go on from the McDonald's parking lot which he had to wait for passing cars before he could exit the lot. In no way was I trying to evade or resist. Which I'm pretty sure is the reason policy enforcer PENDER, DAVID ALLEN pursued with such emotional aggression. At this time, we are passing 3rd street, which I live on 109 fourth ave less than 500 ft away. At the same time the ford F150 is losing power and shutting off and on due to a bad alternator. So, I made the decision to pull over where it was safe for everyone. Thinking I could just explain the situation to policy enforcer PENDER, DAVID ALLEN, and simply if ticketed respond lawfully. But sadly I/we did not get the opportunity to defuse the situation due to a very outraged PENDER, who upon approaching the operators side had a taser out crouched to his side aimed at me. PENDER then shouts "*Hands let me see your hands!*", but I could not get the window down because at that time the truck died. So, I informed him that I could not because the truck had dead. At this time, he's screaming out the question "*Is this what you want?*" Asking if I desired to be tasered. He then screams "*Open the door.*" Which I then did immediately, at the same time he is also pulling the handle on the outside. He then repeats "*Is this what you want?*" frantically and out of breath. I merely looked him in the eyes with calmness and assured PENDER that there is no need for aggression or a reason to discharge his Taser. He then grabs my left hand and demands I step out the car. I being a child of god and a student of law knew that this was not proper procedure for policy enforcer PENDER nor due process of law. I could tell he was emotionally distraught and not in control of his emotions. At this point I tried to ask PENDER what's the problem in attempts to calm him to talk, but he then responds with several punches to the left side of my face which then causes my guest Anu Pathfinder Bey, to pull out his phone to record and repeatedly asked Mr. PENDER, "*What are you doing?*" At this point I am being reluctant in fear of my life so out of fear I clasp the steering wheel of my truck. At this point my wives mother Karen McHugh is viewing what's going on from her window then she proceeds to come outside to see what's going on. But at this point other policy enforcers are arriving on the scene, the lights got brighter and brighter from the amount of patrol vehicles that arrived and a different policy enforcer holds Karen back. At this point, PENDER, with the same hand he has the taser in reaches for his hand cuffs and drops his taser on the ground by the truck and begins to place the cuffs on my left hand he then proceeds with several more blows to the left side of my face. Seeing that only I can deescalate the situation I release the steering wheel and step out of the truck and PENDER immediately throws me to the ground and places the cuffs on me. At this point Anu Pathfinder Bey is being thrown to the floor as well for trying to record the events. Other Moorish nationals that are familiar with my location of domicile pulled over while traveling by to investigate. Akif Wasif Alim Bey along with Hadjah Bintu El, who can also stand as witnesses, testify and provide statements on the incident as they were their talking to police in attempts to gather information on an obvious miscommunication. By this time, it seems PENDER is calming down and he begins to help me to my knees then my feet. He finally hears all the loud voices directed towards him repeatedly asking what are you doing as no one but him was being aggressive and using excessive force. While waiting for transport the

AFFIDAVIT OF FACT AND INCIDENT REPORT

Lowell Police (policy enforcers) are discussing the truck and what they should do with it, so they begin to run the plates.

Transport shows up and I was taken to Lowell police human trafficking center offered \$40 ransom then it was revoked and my body was kept in inhumane conditions. My shoes were removed and I was placed in a cell with glass all on the floor with a cut in half wool blanket. When I asked why the ransom was revoked the agents of the Lowell Police center gave no answer. I was then transported to the de facto Lowell district court human trafficking holding facility awaiting to see a magistrate the following day.

After being profiled as a "black man, I was brought before a magistrate who has seen me before and knows that I filed on the record, the fact that I am a Moorish American national and citizen, and not a Citizen of Lowell, Massachusetts or the United States in a previous issue brought before her court. The District Attorney made a plea to ransom my body for \$250 and it was denied. I was then released with a trial date of February 19 2019.

I, Leonitus Jabir Bey, under penalty of perjury and persecution from the Moorish nation, do declare and state for the record, to the best of my ability, that all claims and statements made in this affidavit are true, factually based and not made for, nor intended to be used for fraud, misrepresentation, misprision nor usurpation. I am a Free Moorish American national and citizen of our free National Government. In honor of my Moabite ancestors to time immemorial, exercising the Divine and Common-Law-Right to Jus Postliminii, in an honest attempt to enforce the Constitution for the United States of America, as instructed by the Universal Moorish Prophet, Sheik, El Hajj Sharif Abdul Ali, in accord with the high principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice. I am: Leonitus Jabir Bey

On this 25 day of January in the year 2019.

Witness: Jamil Talib Abdullah Bey

Witness: India Nascimento

Witness: Zachariah Bey

Exhibit
A-3**Affidavitt of facts,****witness statement and incident report**

While I was traveling to pick up my empress at her place of domicile. It was around 6pm on 1/22/19 i saw Leonitus at the intersection of Mammoth Rd. and 4th Ave followed by policy enforcers. Leonitus then took a right turn and traveled passed me. I continue my journey and went to pick up my empress. On the way back I made sure I took the same route. As we're approaching Leonitus house I saw flashing lights and 6-7 cop cars. We parked the mode of conveyance. I walked towards Leonitus house. Leonitus and Anu Bey were both in handcuffs. I asked the first policy enforcer what was going on with my brothers and why their in handcuffs. I was then asked to step back. Leonitus then states to me that he was punched in his face repeatedly, as he speaking to me the policy enforcer tells him to shut up. Anu was telling the policy enforcer that he's hurting his wrist and stop squeezing the handcuffs so tight. They searched the car illegally and started looking at the plates and stating that they were going to tow the car and that the car needed to be register to drive. Once again i asked the officer why they were getting arrested and what crime was committed. The policy enforcer stated they had cut a whole bunch of cars off and when attempting to pull over Leonitus, the policy enforcer then stated because "he didnt stop so he made him look small". Policy enforcer also stated he didnt have a license to travel. Thats when i started to explain to him you don't need a license to travel unless doing commerce. The moment I started talking about the constituin and my right he didn't want to hear anything else I had to say.

I Am Atib Wasib Alim Bey (R) I Am Hadja Binte Kameh (R) 
witness